MISCELLANEA

NOTES ON CESTODE PARASITES FROM A DUCK

On July 5th, 1922, A. W. Noel Pillers, Esq., F.R.C.V.S., obtained from York the intestine of a duck, which was found to contain about 300 Cestode parasites.

As the gut had been removed about two days previously, the parasites were partially moribund. The gut was slit open and placed entire in hot Schaudin's preserving fluid, and later, some hundreds of parasites were removed. They were identified as under:—

(1) *Hymenolepis megalops* (Nitszch, 1829), Par., 1899.
About 20 specimens.

(2) *Hymenolepis coronula* (Duj., 1845), Cohn, 1901.
About half the collection consisted of this species. The rostellum was armed with about twenty hooks, measuring from 13μ to 17μ, of the shape figured by Lühe.

(3) *Aploparaksis furcigera* (Nitzsch, 1819), Fuhrmann, 1908.
Over one hundred specimens were obtained. Microscopical examination of stained specimens revealed the fact that, whilst nearly all segments contained one testis only, other segments contained two, whilst testes were entirely absent from other segments. This phenomenon was noticed in seven or eight strobilae.

T. SOUTHWELL.

NOTES ON PARASITIC WORMS FROM THE GOLD COAST

Dr. J. W. S. Macfie sent a number of specimens from Accra, Gold Coast, West Africa, which were identified as follows:—

(1) *Davainea tetragona* (Molin, 1858), R. Blanchard, 1891.
A large number of specimens from hens.

(2) A coenurus from the jaws of *Mus rattus*, and also from the pleural cavity of *Cricetomys gambianus*.

This larval form was first described by Turner (1919). The adult form is not known; the hooks bear a close resemblance to those of *C. cerebralis* and of *C. serialis*.

T. SOUTHWELL.

CITTOTAENIA LAGORCHESTIS, LEWIS, 1914

This worm was obtained by Dr. Maplestone from the stomach of an agile wallaby (*Macropus agilis*), taken near Townsville, North Queensland.

T. SOUTHWELL.

DAVAINEA LEPTOTRACHELA, HUNG., 1910

A complete cestode worm from the small intestine of *Turdus semitorquata* (Turtle dove), Pietermaritzburg, Natal, was collected and presented to the School by Mr. Hill, Pietermaritzburg. It proved to be a specimen of the above species.

The suckers are armed and the genital pores irregularly alternate; ovary asymmetrical, situated slightly on the pore side; three or four eggs per capsule, the capsules extending in posterior segments to the lateral margins.

Hungerbühler recorded this species from *Pteroclidurus namaquus* (Grouse).

T. SOUTHWELL.

PARAMPHISTOMUM CERVI IN A HORSE

Some worms collected in May, 1920, from a horse at Tamale, Northern Territories, Gold Coast, and kindly sent to us by Dr. K. B. Allan, proved to be *Paramphistomum cervi*. This record is of interest because, so far as we are able to ascertain, this parasite has not previously been obtained from horses, and is not mentioned as occurring in this host by Maplestone in the 'List of Amphistomes arranged under their hosts' appended to his recent revision of the Amphistomata of Mammals.

J. W. S. MACFIE.

A NOTE ON *AUCHMEROMYIA LUTEOLA*, Fab.

The bionomics of this fly and its larva the Congo Floor Maggot, first described by Dutton, Todd and Christy (1904), have been very fully described in recent years by Roubaud (1914).

Fig. 1. *Auchmeromyia luteola.* Larva feeding on human skin. × 10 circ.

The photograph shows the method of feeding which the larva adopts. It stands more or less at right angles to the skin, and has such a firm hold that when the limb is turned over it goes on feeding in a hanging position with equal facility. The feed lasts for as much as an hour in many cases.

The larvae, of which one is photographed feeding on the human arm, were brought alive to England from Sierra Leone at room temperature in sand.

B. Blacklock.

ANCYLOSTOMUM CEYLANICUM IN CATS AND DOGS OF SOUTH INDIA

Ancylostoma caninum and *A. ceylanicum* were found in all of five dogs examined at the Veterinary College, Vepery, Madras; in the single cat examined only *A. ceylanicum* was found.

L. S. Parameswara Ayyar.

THE URINE IN MALARIA

Nephritis as a concomitant of malignant tertian malaria is referred to by most authorities, but its appearance in quartan and simple tertian seems less well known. The following is a record of sixteen consecutive cases of malaria examined at the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine.

Parasite	Number of cases examined	Number of cases positive
P. malariae	1	1
P. vivax	2	2
P. falciparum	13	7

Protocols of Positive Cases*

Number of case	Duration of attack	Quinine	Temperature	Parasite	Albumin	Deposit in 5 c.c.'s of centrifuged urine
1	4 days	Yes	103°	*P. malariae*	+	A few granular casts and renal cells.
2	3 weeks	Yes	105°	*P. vivax*	+	A few casts and renal cells.
3	3 weeks	Yes	98°	*P. vivax*	o	A few renal and red cells.
4	3 weeks	Yes	98°	*P. falciparum*	+	A few hyaline casts and renal cells.
5	2 weeks	Yes	...	*P. falciparum*	+	Large numbers of granular and hyaline casts and a few renal and red cells.
6	2 months	Yes	98°	*P. falciparum*	+	Nil.
7	2 months	Yes	98°	*P. falciparum*	+	A few renal and red cells.
8	1 month	Yes	103°	*P. falciparum*	o	A few renal and red cells.
9	2 weeks	Yes	98°	*P. falciparum*	o	Many renal cells ; a few red cells.
10	3 weeks	No	98°	*P. falciparum*	+	A few casts and renal cells.

* By 'positive' is meant the occurrence of any, or any combination, of the following, albumin, casts, renal epithelium.

R. M. Gordon.